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#### New-Pork Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1888.

## TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The British troops attacked the Arabs at Suakim, killing 400 and driving them from the trenches; the British loss was slight; Lord Salisbury announced that Suakim would not be abandoned = An official denial was made that the Queen had withdrawn the warrant of the Honorable Artillery Company of London. == The speech of Sir James Fergusson in the House of Commons relative to Lord Sackville's successor created a bad impression. - Workmen on the Eiffel Tower in Paris went on strike. === Lieutenant Wissman will carry out his intention to try and relieve Emin Bey. - Detectives in charge of De Baun, the New-York fugitive cashier, left Sherbrooke for New-York City.

Domestic.-Senator Quay expressed himself satisfied with his conference with the Presidentelect. === The Supreme Court of Missouri decided that the city of St. Louis had no authority to fix the maximum rate of Bell telephone tolls. = A memorial hospital at Elmira, erected and equipped by the Arnot family, was publicly transferred to the trustees. - Forefathers Day was observed by a dinner in Boston. ==== There was no change in the situation at Wahalak, Miss. The Western Freight Association decided to restore rates on January 1. === The insult to the United States flag in Macon, Ga., was explained as a joke on a defeated politician. \_\_\_\_ Lawyer Whitney, of Chicago, who was wounded by Mrs. Rawson, has become insane.

Congress.-Both branches in session. === Senate: The tariff debate was continued; an amendment was agreed to providing for a holiday recess from December 21 to January 2; it was agreed to end debate on the Tariff bill on January 21. - Howe: The River and Harbor bill was under discussion.

City and Suburban.-An electric conduit at Nassau-st and Maiden Lane exploded without causing serious damage. - One of August Belmont, jr.'s, employes acquitted on a charge of cruelty to animals in rabbit coursing. The defalcation of Ticket Agent Harris amounted to \$4,700. == The Republican County Committee fixed the date for re-enrolment. Philip Daly's male assailants pleaded guilty and were sentenced to eight years and ten months and six years and eleven months, respectively, in State Prison. - Colonel George T. M. Davis died. - Mrs. Benjamin Harrison to visit New-York as the guest of Mrs. S. B. Elkins and Mrs. Levi P. Morton. — Hotel men said that they were satisfied with the 12 o'clock law of the Commission for the Revision of the Excise Laws. - Stocks dull and irregular, closing strong with generally unimportant changes.

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Warmer and fair, followed by light snow. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 31 degrees lowest, 18; average, 25 1-8.

A good many words have been wasted by the Aldermen from time to time over granting the right to use electric motors in Fourth-ave. This pother is without any basis in reason or common sense. The change is one that would be heartily welcomed by the public, and the duty of the obstructive Aldermen is to get out of its way.

The Republican County Committee wisely decided last night that on the day for the annual enrolment of Republicans in this city the enrolling places shall be kept open all dayfrom 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. The greater the number of Republicans who put their names on the books the better, and the fullest opportunity for the performance of this patriotic duty clearly ought to be afforded.

The allegations made yesterday by two discharged Aqueduct inspectors were explicit on the question of bribery on the part of contractors to secure the "passing" of bad work. It will be difficult to substantiate these charges, but they leave the contractors in a position where they cannot afford to remain long. Two of the division engineers were also accused of collusion with the contractors. It looks as if a good deal of investigation would still be needed to elicit all the facts regarding crooked operations in connection with this work.

By the exercise of a little shrewdness the Republicans in the Senate have put an end to dilatory tactics by the Democrats in relation to the Tariff bill. The minority have consented that debate on the measure shall end on January 21. This means the passage of the bill as a substitute for the "Dark Lantern" concoction and its return to the House. Consternation reigns in the ranks of Mills and Company in consequence, and they will at once bestir themselves to keep the substitute from coming to a vote. A good many more than four Democrats would vote against the Mills bill if they had the opportunity now.

The places of popular resort for fashionable people after the theatre or opera do not appear to be much concerned over the action of the revisers of the Excise law in ordering the closing of all saloons at midnight. Yesterday the Commissioners made provision for balls and like entertainments by arranging for the granting of special licenses for selling liquors after

affairs. The important question of the sale of liquors on Sunday was taken up, but no pointed temperance reformers in the matter on run counter to the best sentiment of the community in regard to Sunday sales.

DEFEAT OF THE DERVISHES. The British garrison at Suakim has again ful, and many of them begin to understand that attacked the dervishes and driven them into its modification, so that it shall work exactly the bush. The assault was well planned, and as they desire, is not altogether easy. the enemy taken by surprise and easily defeattheir trenches, where they never fight to the best advantage, and being deceived by a brisk bombardment from the freet and redoubts, were the honors of the day were evenly divided all of whom fought bravely. The natives not being massed in such numbers as at Teb and Tamai, there was less bloodshed than there usually is in these engagements. Their losses are reported as not exceeding 400. In three

previous battles 6,500 Arabs were left dead

upon the field. The trenches having been cleared, the usual order of procedure will probably be followed. The fugitives will be chased a few miles into the interior and their villages burned. Then the British force will return to Suakim, and after a week or ten days the reinforcements recently received will be sent away. The ordinary garrison will be adequate for the defence of the town with its outer and inner circles of redoubts. The natives will be temporarily dispersed, and the surrounding country quiet. Then the dervishes will gather again, and little by little Suakim will be encircled with trenches, and the garrison harassed and beleaguered. The siege will then have to be raised; reinforcements will be forwarded in haste; and there will be another British victory in the desert levels. The dervishes will not relax their efforts, and consequently this sanguinary process must be repeated as often as may be necessary. They are fanatical Arabs who believe that the conquest of Suakim would be a victory for their religion to set the very deserts on fire. They may be dispersed by su-

abandon the hope of final triumph. Every additional victory increases the neces sity for permanent occupation. If Suakim had never been garrisoned a few gunboats might have sufficed for the control of the coast and the prevention of the exportation of slaves from the Soudan to Arabia. But now that ten thousand soldiers and natives have been slain in these numerous conflicts the town has acquired a factitious importance which it never deserved. Its abandonment would be a triumph for Mohammedans and slave-traders, which would be fraught with momentous consequences. Unwelcome and burdensome as is the duty of defending it, the British Government will not take the responsibility of ordering an evacuation. Since this is so, why are not the Egyptian flags hauled down and the English colors substituted for them? So long as it is held in trust for Egypt, with the Khedive's Empire in the Soudan one of the glories of the past, Suakim cannot be anything but a source of weakness, bloodshed and strife. A proclamation of permanent occupation as a British station would materially change the aspect of

perior numbers and strategy, but they never

As a matter of morals it comes to this: England ought never to have got into Egypt and the Soudan unless prepared to assume the burden of governing both countries. That is the only way in which intervention in the affairs of semi-civilized or wholly barbarous countries can be justified. Let the invading Power and allow them to govern themselves. Soudan since Tel-el-Kebir has been a constant scene of misgovernment, massacre and terrorism. British intervention has been a blight and a curse from the sources of the Nile to Suakim in the east and Assouan in the north. There have been many victories like this of General to give them money to experiment with. To Grenfell's, but each and every one has been barren of useful result. Responsibility has been persistently evaded. Suakim has been converted into a slaughter-house. Blood has been poured like water on the plain, not to be gathered up again"; and never for any intelligible purpose.

# THE INTERSTATE LAW.

"The Interstate law has come to stay," railroad men are just now in the habit of saying. That is also the opinion of Mr. Reagan, who considers that the policy of which he is the reputed father must be immortal. It is also the opinion of the Interstate Commission, who regard its provision of honorable and responsible duties, with fair compensation attached, as eminently wise and beneficent. But if the people who wanted the act come to believe, as Mr. Adams and Mr. Fink and Mr. Depew maintain, that the practical effect of the measure is to defeat all the cherished aims of its framers and of those who demanded its passage, is it certain that the measure will not give place to something essentially different?

Practical people, in the main those of the Northwest, expected great results from the rate-for-distance enactment. The results were what they wanted; not the empty theory of regulation. If it be a fact, as competent railroad men believe, that greater disadvantages for the multitude of minor towns arise under the act than existed when it was supposed that the larger cities were unjustly and secretly favored, is it to be supposed that those great disadvantages will be perpetuated by a mulish adherence of Western men to a method found defective? Or if it appears, after two years of trial, that greater discriminations between individuals unavoidably arise through the working of the act than existed prior to its enactment, is it likely that the Western people will sacrifice substance for shadow? They know, on the whole, quite as well as the railroad managers whether these things are true. If they have been taking the wrong way to get at desired results, is it at all certain that they will not find a better?

There are not wanting evidences in corroboration of the statement of Messrs. Adams, Depew and others. For instance, a shrewd Western paper calls attention to the remarkable advantage given under the act to St. Louis in competition with Kansas City and other distributing centres further westward. Rates from St. Louis being precisely the same to these cities and to many Missouri River towns further distant-the act only prohibits higher rates to less distant points-it comes to pass that a Kansas City merchant has to pay the entire amount of freight at local rates from that city to other towns in addition to the rate which the St. Louis merchant has to pay. For such advantages the St. Louis drummers are said to be on the lookout, while Kansas City reports indi-

cate that complaints are both loud and deep. The attempt to control rates by National nectments has been practically defeated, in a

12 p. m. to the associations having charge of great number of cases, by the principle that competition with water routes constitutes essentially different "circumstances and condidecision was reached. Public opinion on this tions" from those which exist where there is of Dr. Crosby. The Commission have disapthe West, the enforcement of the law according to the wishes of its framers becomes prac-High License; it will be a serious mistake to tically impossible, while its enforcement in other cases places the many points where it is operative under a tremendous disadvantage. Practical men see that as to their business the actual working of the law is exceedingly hurt-

There are signs that a radical change in the ed. Osman Digna's warriors were caught in law will soon be demanded-not mere modifications of detail, but vital and far-reaching changes which amount in the aggregate to a new and different system. And yet there is completely outmanoeuvred by the main force not much concentration of opinion about the which took them in the flank and rear. It was alterations desired. Perhaps the conduct of a creditable victory for General Grenfell, and railroad managers at the West may give an unexpected turn to the current of public opinamong his British, Indian and Egyptian troops. ion this winter. It would be sensible, at all events, if the Western advocates of reform should begin to consider whether bad faith and abuse of power do not cause more mischief than any natural competition.

#### THE STATE FORESTS.

The report of the State Forestry Commission, so far as it can be judged from the abstract made by the secretary and published in our issue of Wednesday, contains many recommendations which will be approved by those who have given serious thought to the Adirondack problem. There can be no question as to the necessity of forbidding railroad companies to lay tracks through the Forest Reservation. If they are permitted to penetrate the ferest there will soon be no forest left to preserve. They mean destruction to the woods. A bill to arrest further encroachment of this kind was presented to the Legislature last winter, and it failed mainly because it was embodied in another measure which authorized the Commission to lease lands to private persons with privilege of renewal. This last project is vicious in its essence, and it is to be regretted that the Commission have again asked to be clothed with the extraordinary powers and responsibilities which this scheme carries with it. The State Forest Reservation should belong to the people of the State, and not to certain individnals elected by the Commission to practical ownership of its most desirable portions.

The Commission is right in holding that the State should reacquire the lands it has thrown away. The Reservation must ultimately belong to the State if it is to be rescued from ruin, and if any consistent and effective plan is adopted for its permanent improvement. But before the time is ripe for such a step the people of the State must have a clearer idea of the value of their heritage-of what there is yet to lose if the officials in charge of the North Woods are careless, incompetent or worse -of what there is to gain if this trust is administered with due devotion and intelligence. When the people realize to the full the worth of the Wilderness, and are alive to the dangers that hang over it, they will insist on owning the Adirondacks in fee simple, and they will see to it that the agents selected for such a responsible duty as this repurchase imposes are men whose very names are synonyms for public spirit, business sagacity and administrative

force. No doubt the suggestion that the denuded areas should be reforested is a proper one; but the Legislature will hesitate long before making any appropriation for tree-planting. How many men are there in the United States who have the adequate knowledge to start a forest from the beginning on those rocky slopes where the soil's virtue has been burned out and the soil itself scoured away by torrents? Who has had experience in establishing forests on the scale contemplated even under most favorable conexpert forester who could be trusted to refurnish with forests the miles on miles of desolation which axe and fire have made. The Commissioners themselves do not claim any such skill or knowledge, and it is premature conduct experiments even, to any advantage, demands trained ability.

The restoration of the North Woods must be slow-discouragingly slow. It cannot be hurried by careless appropriations. It certainly would not be helped if this Commission should make a sudden plunge into the business of tree-planting.

### MINIMUM WAGES.

A worthy clergyman, seeking a remedy for the evils which the working people have to bear, proposes as a solution of the great problem a single law fixing \$2 per day as the minimum wages of labor. But why so low? Why not make the minimum \$10 while we are about it? If good can be done by this process, if the great body of working people can be helped to more comfortable lives and happier homes, would they not be more comfortable with \$10 than with \$2 per day?

Only the advance in wages, if effective, would make the cost of producing all sorts of things several times as great. Reckoning from the unbreken prairie or the unopened mine to the final product, more than nine-tenths of the cost of all things purchased is the cost of labor, Put the wages five times as high, and the cost of things which the worker has to buy will be raised also, perhaps not as much, but enough to take away nearly all the desired benefit. During the war, indeed, when wages were more than double the usual rate, the wageearner actually earned less than before, be-

cause prices had risen more than wages. But that is not the worst. Production of a great many things would be rendered impossible, not merely by an extravagant minimum, but by any minimum for wages other than that fixed by the general demand for labor. If the production of this or that article should thus e prevented, because at the price resulting from higher wages it could not be sold, then there must be fewer persons employed. How would cotton-growing advance with 82 per day for every worker? What would farmers raise if they had to pay 852 per month for even the most unskilled hands?

Has the clergyman considered what injustice his plan would work to the young man just beginning to learn how to earn a living? If he must have \$2 or nothing, it would be nothing. So of the many thousand cases which arise every year of men forced out of one occupation and compelled to learn another; at the outset they are willing to work for low wages while learning, and can better afford to do that than starve. But at \$2 or nothing, who could employ them?

Sincerely philanthropic men, who see that the existing state of things involves much hardship and wrong, are apt to conclude that it has and is the devil's work altogether. But many

cheaply. And if this unskilled labor could not be performed at low cost, there could never exist those industries in which skilled workmen find employment at \$2 per day or more. subject was expressed with clearness when no such competition. All along the lakes, and A minimum for wages would mean a minimum Mayor Hewitt made a proposal similar to that the rivers which penetrate almost every part of of work for the best as well as the poorest worker, and so would injure all labor incalculably.

A SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY.

A question which daily enters the minds of a great many people who travel on the elevated roads of this city, and one which has been productive of considerable controversy, is this: Can the locomotives whistle? It may, perhaps, be an excellent time this morning to take up the consideration of this matter and look at it from all sides. It is not, probably, so important as the subject of General Harrison's Cabinet, or the annexation of Canada, or even the Haytian complication, but the smaller matters must be given attention as well as the larger sometimes.

The shrill whistle of the surface locomotive is so well known that (as we may say) we need not repeat it here. The railroad locomotive never even temporarily loses the use of its whistle, nor is it at all sparing of its accomplishments in this line. It never enters a town without whistling, and seidom crosses a country road before uttering this same note of warning. There is no well-authenticated instance on record of a surface locomotive in active service unable to whistle. The accomplishment is universal, and apparently inseparable from the species.

When the elevated locomotives were first introduced, it was understood of course that they had a whistle like the larger members of the family, but gradually, from the fact that they were seldom or never heard to use it, its very existence began to be called into question, until to-day the great majority of people firmly believe that it is utterly impossible for one of them to utter a loud sound beyond the subdued sough which it gives vent to on starting a heavy train. Still a respectable minority hold an opposite view. That the elevated locomotive habitually

whistles, no one claims; all the whistle advoentes hold is that it can whistle when greatly excited, as in the case of an accident, or when properly trained. Apparently trustworthy persons are produced who testify as to having been present when specimens of these locomotives have whistled. After the accident to a Harlem train near Ninth-ave, and Fifty-ninth-st., some two or three menths ago, persons were not wanting who claimed that as the locomotive leaned heavily on the railing it uttered a "sharp, shrill whistle." Others present at the time do not remember having heard anything of the kind. Still, it must be conceded that the evidence in favor of the whistle seems strong. On the occasion of other accidents similar testimony has been freely produced. It is also claimed that on occasions when the guards have shut the gates in the faces of a large crowd which subsequently clung to the railings and edges of the platform only to be thrown off, so as to cause the belief in the street below that men were being shaken from an immense paper-box somewhere above, the locomotives have been heard to utter a loud whistle of protest; but the evidence on this point seems to be cloudy. That it was the loud shrick of one of the component parts of the shower of men seems more likely. That the evidence on both sides sadly needs collecting into compact form is plain to all, and as we write this it gives us pleasure to know that an eminent scientific gentleman, living in Fifteenth-ave., who has always taken a great interest in the matter, is busy compiling this testimony.

The claim was advanced some time ago by a well-known resident of Avenue D that he had observed the elevated locomotives when wandering in their more congenial haunts in Battery Park, and had heard them whistling at one another, and appearing much more playful than their somewhat formal demeanor further uptown would cause one to suppose them capable of. As this Avenue D gentleman also claimed that on this same occasion the red switch lights winked at him, while the green ones revolved like a Fourth of July pra-wheel, it seems more than probable that his was simply a case of the failure of the blue laws, instead of a great scientific discovery on an important question. His claim is

scarcely worthy of a moment's attention. That the elevated locomotive as we know it in captivity can be taught to whistle, is held accept full responsibility for ruling and civil- ditions? The people who have kept an eye in many quarters. The evidence produced seems izing inferior races, or else stay out altogether on the Reservation have not discovered that the direct. but individual cases appear difficult to That an engineer on the IL.rd-ave. line has taught his locomotive to whistle every time a lady is seen coming up the stairs with a dog in a basket, is believed by many, but, so far, they have not been able to give his name or the number of his locomotive. The idea is also widespread that a Sixth-ave, fireman has trained his engine to whistle whenever he desires it to, but nothing more definite in this case than in the other is given.

To recapitulate, the matter would seem to stand at the present writing much like this: First, that it is not natural for the ordinary domesticated New-York elevated locomotive to whistle; second, that it is very probable that on occasions of great excitement, such as a collision, it may whistle; third, that it may possibly be taught to whistle. With the present light, this would seem to be about all that can be said on the subject, and till the West Side gentleman referred to above gives his researches to the world it seems hardly probable that much more will be learned. Still, a vigorous discussion of the question can do no harm, and may be productive of much good. To some it may not appear of any great importance, but to us it would seem of fully as great consequence as some of those other wellknown scientific enigmas so ably handled by many of our contemporaries, such as whether we should sleep with our heads toward the north or the south, whether the last man on earth will freeze to death or burn up, and whether we should or should not eat sugar on our oatmeal. We shall continue to feel a keen interest as to whether these hardy little locomotives which daily draw us back and forth have or have not the power of whistle.

The committee on the inauguration of President Harrison evidently is determined to meet the best expectations. As an earnest of what it intends to do, it states that it has induced the leading Washington hotels, not only not to elevate their rates for inauguration day, but actually to lower them. That is to say, their terms for inauguration day will be \$4; all other days in the year \$5. committee also reports that it will look after everything. "We not only secure for individuals the kind of accommodations they want, but we have committees to meet them at the depots when they arrive and see that they have no trouble in finding the quarters engaged for them." There is one trouble about this. Let it come to be understood the country over that the arrangements for inauguration day will be perfect in all their details, and think how crowded Washington will be on the 4th of March with all the States and l'erritories pouring into it. Why, long before noon the committee may find it necessary to placard the railroad stations and all the other entrances to the city with the notice, "Standing

The Honorable Artillery Company of London may go to smash, but the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston goes on forever, unvexed by Princes and Royal orders. In connection with this it may be remarked that Boston is The Hub of the Universe.

Now that another policeman has been set upon, beaten unmercifully, robbed and left half-dead in the street by one of the "gangs" which infest this city, there is reason to urge, if not to hope for, some determined effort to make such occurrences reper. It was the Hell's Kitchen cangno ment or meaning, does no good whatever, that perpetrated this latest outrage, which was no worse than many which have preceded it. These millions of workers in this world, who have noisy and murderous associations of marauders generally show some signs of disintegration when travagant, and constantly in financial difficulties, from which their leaders are hanged, but this is the nearest which time after time the Emperor extricated him. millions of workers in this world, who have noisy and murderous associations of marauders

they ever come to extinction, and they soon revive. Up, cops, and at 'em!

If any one can discover why it is that on a cold and stormy evening, as the belated traveller stands on one of the wind-swept elevated railroad platforms, at least four trains draw up at the opposite station and presently go blithely on their way before a single sign appears of a train bound toward his home, we shall be glad to make the discovery public, and if necessary append a disgram.

President Cleveland seems to think that Bailey is a good enough Morgan until after inauguration.

Americans who are doomed to encounter nobody knows how many blizzards before the robins nest again will be refreshed and strengthened by the rosy reports which the cable is bringing from the Australian ball fields. If the players who have bravely entered upon the hitherto unaccomplished task of domesticating our National game under other skies should succeed in their purpose, great would be their reward. The dispatches tend to the conclusion that they are succeeding, but we should be interested to learn who is at the other end of the wire.

Mr. Cleveland's post, office address after noon of the 4th day of next March is causing much speculation just now. It is stated and denied with a good deal of positiveness that he will choose New-Jersey for his home. It is understood in Washington that he has decided that come what may he will not renew the lease of the house which he now occupies.

Queen Victoria's example is well calculated to encourage other householders who are casting about to discover how and where they can cut down their living expenses. The Queen, knowing that her eldest son-who is not actively engaged in business just now-was finding it diffioult to keep within his income and had determined, as a matter of economy, to sell his dog, see to work like a fond mother to give him a lift. Wherever she found an opportunity to retrench in her household she did so. The result is that "it is now authoritatively stated" that she has made savings amounting in all to \$150,000 a year. That sum she will turn over annually to her poor but worthy boy to help him support his family. It looks from this that the Queen may have missed her vocation after all. A woman who at one fell swoop can cut down her home expenses \$150,000 a year-what a Chancellor of the Exchequer she would have made!

The Tribune declares very significantly to the Cabi-net-makers that where President Harrison sits will be the head of the table. We suppose the soup is set off on a sideboard.—(The Albany Times.

We thought it was understood that Mr. Cleve land was in charge of the soup, or rather that the soup was in charge of Mr. Cleveland.

Blood will tell, meaning Benjamin Paul Blood, of Amsterdam. He tells "The Albany Times" the sort of a poem he has written with a candor and a disdain of self-forgetfulness that is really captivating. Here is Blood's first-rate notice of the Blood poem:

The Messis. Scribner spent a good deal of money on the poem: It was known and praised in Europe long before it was published here; the sculpter Story turned from his marbles in the Palazzo Barberini to wonder at its strength and originality; and of all this what does The Tribune or its class see or say? Nothing. . . . Since the fact is to be no popular credit to me, let me say that I wrote the Lion of the Nilo, and while I regret that so few see its meaning, or care for anything at all that I have ever said or done, I have a devilish rank conceit of knowing pretty near what I am about. Certainly no one can blame Mr. Blood for writ-

ing in this style. Didn't Shakespeare or some one insist that who would be known as a poet himself must strike the blow. Blood has struck, and while there may perhaps be two opinions touching his poetry, there can be none touching his pluck. He may or may not have the divine afflatus, but he has got sand.

The people expressed the opinion on November 6 that the Democratic party wasn't fit to govern the country, and their judgment is daily confirmed by the expiring Congress.

Why will our neighbor "The Voice" be so maladroit as to give the Third party dead away? We wouldn't have expected it of "The Voice," indeed we wouldn't. But when we find it calling for recruits " who are not afraid to die," we cannot shut our eyes to the ominous significance of such an invitation. The vote at the November election proved whether or not the Third party was "not afraid to die," its doom was sealed. And now here's the party's organ warning wouldbe members that they must not be afraid to die. The history of politics furnishes few as distressing

In connection with our reports of hospitable preparations for Thanksgiving Day, we urged our readers not to forget the work and claims of the Children's Aid Society, and the approach of Christmas suggests a repetition of the reminder. To rescue the poor children of a great city and train them to lead clean and industrious lives is a patriotic as well as a charitable work.

Three years ago the Kingdom of Samoa was happy and prosperous. To-day its King is in exile and its people plunged in the horrors of civil war, and all this has been brought about in the name of civilization and Christianity. Germany is the chief marplot, but the skirts of England and the United States are not clear.

### PERSONAL.

Griswold College, an Episcopal institution, located at Davenport, Iowa, conferred at the semi-annual meeting of its Board of Trustees on the 15th inst. the honorary degree of I.L. D. upon the Hon. Amos Perry, of Providence, R. I., "In recognition of his acknowledged merit as an author, an antiquarian, a publicist and a scholar, and especially in view of his faithfulness to every trust." Mr. Perry is a Mr. Perry is a graduate of Harvard University, was the United States Consul at Tunis during President Lincoln's Administration; was the superintendent of the Rhode Island State Census of 1885, and has been for many years the secretary and librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Old Dhuleep Singh ought to come over here and go into partnership with Jerry Donovan, alias "Ros-sa"-or, better still, Donovan should go over to Paris and join the wild-eyed Maharajah. In less than and join the wild-eyed Maharajan. In less than three years, Dhuleep Singh says, the English will be driven out of India. "I am," he says, "the proud and implacable foe of England. No compromise is possible. It is war to the knife." Really, the fellow talks as though he would like to hurt

Count Kinsky, a son of the Governor of Lowe Austria, is in a very awkward fix. He recently married a young lady, supposed to be the daughter of a Hungarian landed proprietor. During the wedding trip, however, he accidentally discovered that his wife was not the daughter of the couple who passed as her parents, but was really the natural daughter of a parents, but was reasty the hautral daughter of a flungarian Member of Parliament. He is suing for a divorce, and one of the Vienna correspondents tells us that there is much curlosity in Vienna, as well as in Pesth, as to the result of this suit, "which involves an issue of vital interest to not a few of the Emperor's subjects of both sexes."

Company, has just returned from India. He is, says "The Star" of London, one of the most successful of merchant princes of Liverpool. He began life a poor man, but by shrewdness and industry has succeeded in building up a colossal fortune. He has a great talent for administration. When he first took the White Star Line in hand its finances were by no means in a flourishing condition, but it is now one of the in a flourishing condition, but it is now one of the most popular of the Atlantic steam companies. It is said that he won the custom of the Americans by the ingenious idea of supplying ice-water gratis at table. Mr. Isnay has not long completed a magnificent house in Wales, which is filled with pletures by the best artists, among which his own portrait by Sir John Millais figures. Mr. Ismay celebrated his jubilee on the same day as the Queen, but in a different manner. Instead of receiving presents, he contented himself with giving \$110,000 to the poor of Liverpool.

The late Count Alexander Adlerberg was the fatherin-law of that barbarian Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia whom the Czar tried to impose upon the Bulgarians as a satrap. He was also the foster-brother and bosom friend of the late Crar Alexander. Their natures were utterly dissimilar; the Czar was a sombrperson, precise in his habits, and with a chronic aspect of preoccupation: Adlerberg was a great, jovial,

only to see him take a fresh header into the see et embarrassment. Frivolous as he seemed, he was a man of great shrewdness, and there was nobody about the Russian Court who had so much influence over Alexander. Perhaps Adlerberg was the only member of the Imperial entourage who found any personal enjoyment in the Russo-Turkish campaign. He had the virtue of humor; and yet another virtue—he hated General Ignatical.

Chauncey B. Ripley has informed those who urg upon him the presidency of Bucknell University. Lewisburg, Penn., that on account of his professions duties he cannot encourage the use of his name as candidate.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY

"The Boston Transcript" vouches for this story, The other day a lady called on the wife of the pastor of a Boston Swedenborgian church. "Mrs. K.," she asked, "do you get help for people?" Mrs. K. looked puzzled. "Excuss me," explained the visitor, "but isn't your husband the minister of the Swedenburgian

"He is," Mrs. K. replied. "Well," continued the caller, "I understood that you got help for people, and I want a real good Swede girl, and I thought you could supply me with one."

Mrs. K., just discovering that she used "help" in the New-England sense of servants, could only reply that she knew of no Swedish girls in the parish. "I am so disappointed," said the would-be em-ployer. "Here I have come all the way from the Back Bay, and you can't find me a Swede, after all."

She went away, evidently thinking that the Sweden borgian Church poorly fulfils its mission.

#### THE QUARREL She.

Til take a glance upon the sly,
To see if he's offended;
Just as he saunters slowly by,
I'll take a glance upon the sly,
From 'hind my fan, and by-and-bg.
I'll have this quarrel mended;
I'll take a glance upon the sly,
To see if he's offended. He.

I'll pass her way and show to her
That I am not heart-broken;
No woman's whim for me—no, sir!
I'll pass her way and show to her
Upon my life she casts no blur,
My scorning glance as token;
I'll pass her way and show to her
That I am not heart-broken.

Both.

I saw your glance, it was love's ewa,
A mountain could not hide it;
Nor could a fan or careless tone;
I saw your glance, it was love's owa,
The veil was rent, the doubt was gone;
Sweetheart, let me confide it.
I saw your glance, it was love's own,
A mountain could not hide it.
—(Detroit Free Press.

A correspondent asks if the American people have decided on a National flower. No; they have so many National flowers, that they think it invidious to make any one of them "the" National flower.

It would be mightly consoling to Stanley, and sot his mind quite at rest, could be know, as one black gentleman is sharpening his knife and half a hun-dred other black gentlemen are standing about in eager anticipation of the last dying moan of the white chief, that "the British Ministry are discussing the situation."—(Boston Transcript.

A Boston clergyman is out with an appeal to the

women of Boston to do their Christmas shopping before 6 o'clock in the evening, so as to enable the clerks to go home in good season. But it isn't likely that such an appeal will be any more efficacious in Boston than it would be in this city.

A Needed Contrivance.—Little Det (after getting her handkerchief perfumed, a lead pencil, an envelope, paper and stamp and numerous other useful articles from the automatic nickel machines in a great hotel—Oh, ain't they funny, mamma? Are there any more!

Mamma—Perhaps there are; we'll look.

"Well, let's hunt till we find one that says: 'Drop a nickel in the slot and get a little brother.' "—(Philadelphia Record.

Ex-Appointment Clerk 'Gene Higgins is getting a good deal of free advertising just now. Some one has confounded him with a gentleman in this city,

and describes him as a great matrimonial catch, with

an income of \$40,000 a year. Madam's small boy has broken out in a new place. He had been visiting one of his schoolmates, and he came back with a serious face. "Mamma," he said, "I guess it's all right with that piece of poetry you told me about, 'He Doeth All Things Well." "Oh, indeed," said Madam, "and why?" "Well. I think He did just the square thing in giving me to you instead of to Mrs. Dunnep. For I've been over there three hours, and I know I never could stand that woman!"—(Boston Beacon.

It is estimated that the American clergy have given vertising, which has benefited Mrs. Ward to the ex-

The End of the Honeymoon.—Young Wife—How the world moves! There's Bessle Gray, an old chum of mine, a graduate of the normal school, has just entered a medical college. She will soon be able to write M. D. after her name. Women are coming to the front, I tell you. Formerly girls were taught nothing but

housekeeping.
Young Husband-Yes, and now they're taught everything but housekeeping.—(Boston Courier.

YET HE WAS A VICTIM TO "R From The Waterbury Republican.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

N. D. Sperry says that if President Harrison offers him the New-Haven Post Office the thinks he would accept it. Mr. Sperry has been there before and possesses the great advantage of knowing the business from top to bottom. A POINT MR. BUTTERWORTH OVERLOOKED.

It ought to have occurred to Ben Butterworth that his Canadian amexation policy might be embarrassing to the new Secretary of State, whose name, by the way, will be ——.

AND STILL THE QUERIES POUR IN. From The Waterbury Republican.

The newspaper man has hereiofore generally been considered omn.scient, and no question has been too hard for him to answer, or attempt to answer. But when a New-Yorker writes to The Tibune, saying that the ears of his sixteen-year-old boy stick out from his head and asking for a recipe for a cure, it is ablast discovered that the editorial intellect has its limitations. DOES SECRETARY WHITNEY MEAN BUSINESS From The Chicago Herald.

Four United States naval vessels have been sent to Hayti. The country would feel more comfortable regarding the result of this unpleasantness if Mr. Whitney could have sent the Maryland oyster pirates.

THIS HAS A PLAUSIBLE SOUND. From The Norristown Herald.

"Some Connecticut churches are raising the wind by giving 'butterfly teas,' whatever they may be," observes The New-York Tribune. "They may be' teas at which the principal article of food is the hot and seductive buckwheat cake. Joe Miller, you know, once remarked that the buckwheat cake makes the butterfly DISCRETION THAT COMES TOO LATE. From The Los Angeles Tribune.

James Russell Lowell says he has nothing to say ab us politics. If he had been equally reserved all his life his reputation would now be vastly greater than it

A RISING CONGRESSIONAL STAR. From The Detroit Tribune.

That brilliant and witty young politician of Iowa, J. P. Dolliver, will represent the Xth Iowa District in the next Congress. His majority over his opponent was 5,368. When he gets fairly in the harness at Washington Senator Ingalls will have to look to his laurels, for Dolliver is a flowing well of wit and satire.

NO DOUBT IT COSTS HIM A GREAT EFFORT.

From The Toledo Commercial. If you put your ear to the ground you can almost hear President Cleveland's continual stlence on the subject of Civil Service reform.

GOOD ADVICE TO SENATORS. From The Boston Journal.

From The Boston Journal.

The designation by President Cleveland of Leon O. Balley as the successor of District-Attorney Sellers at Indianapolis is an irexcusable affront to the President-elect, which the Senate should be prompt to resent. The President could hardly have found in the State of Indiana a man so personally offensive to General Harrison.

THERE IS SOME HOPE NOW

From The St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

"The New-York Herald" opines that "the South is not led by its greatest intelligence." True, it allowed itself to be led by Cal Brice until it lost all track of him in the underbrush.

AND GIVE HIM PLENTY OF BLUE PENCILS.

From The Boston Herald. We nominate the Hon. Amos J. Cummings for editor of the Congressional Record. His breezy way of doing up the proceedings of the House would make that bulky publication readable. It needs the fine hand of Mr. Cummings to give it point and pungency.

MAKING A SPLENDID FIGHT.

From The Northern Tier (Penn.) Gazette.

No paper during the past two years has made a more manful fight for right and freedom than the New-York Tribune. The only one of the old New-York nore manful fight for right and freedom than the New-York Tribane. The only one of the old New-York papers which took a hold and decided stand in the carvass for temperance, morality, homesty, good government and Republicanesm, its influence was inspiring. From no other aremai were so many keen weapons snatched for use in the conflict. Careful, patient, argressive, it dealt out its thunderbolts in a way that made its opponents tremble. There was never a moment when it hesitated, in the pushagat on our manufactures, to defend the principles of protection.